

TKACH, P.N., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KISILEVSKIY, V.L., mayor
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Late results of a subcutaneous shrapnel wound of the spinal pia
mater. Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:72 S '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(SPINAL CORD--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

RUSANOV, Aleksandr Andreyevich, professor; KISILEVSKIY, V.L., redaktor;
RULEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gastrectomy; a practical manual] Resektsiya zheludka; prakticheskoe
rukovodstvo. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe
otd-nie, 1956. 147 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(STOMACH--SURGERY)

KISILEVSKIY, V. L.

KUPRIYANOV, P.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KISILEVSKIY, V.L., redaktor;
KHARASH, G.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Pirogov lectures for 1955] Pirogovskie chteniia 1955 goda.
[Leningrad] Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1957. 46 p.
(MLRA 10:10)
1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 2. Deystvital'nyy
chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kupriyanov)
(OPERATIONS, SURGICAL)

KISILEVSKY V. V.

USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

IBB Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimija, No. 6 1957. 19. 22

Author : V. V. Kisilevskij

Inst : All Union Institute of Soda Industry

Title : Flame-Photometric Determination of Potassium
and Sodium in Aqueous Solutions of Products
Obtained by Reprocessing of Lyes of Alumina
Industry.

Orig. Pub: Tr Vses. Inst. Sod. Prom-sti 1956. 9 120 - 131

Abstract: The method of flame photometry as a section
of spectral flame analysis is described. The
construction of the flame photometer is discussed
in detail its scheme is shown. The gas supply
from the municipal system is carried out with

Card 1/3

- 7 -

AUTHORS: Kisilevsiy, V.V., Vorotnik, T.K.,
Tyutyunnikova, T.I. SOV/32-24-7-45/65

TITLE: Simple Flame Filter Photometers (Prostyye plamennyye
fil'tr-fotometry)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 7, pp. 885-887 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apparatus for the determination of Li, Na, K and Ca were devised which operate with gas-, air-, and petrol-(benzene)-air flames. Because of the pressure fluctuations within the gas supply of towns the gas must be branched off by means of a device shown in a diagram. From it may be seen that the pressure control ~~SPDM~~-100 with a leather membrane is used, which starts a signal system as soon as the gas pressure within the system drops below the desired value. A schematic representation of the filter photometer with a gas flame is also given, which shows that the gas is supplied through a purification system, and that on the other hand the purified air transports the finely disperse sample solution to the flame, with a vessel being devised that collects the coarsely disperse drops. Interference light filters as well as a selenium- or silver sulfide photoelectric cell, respectively,

Card 1/2

Simple Flame Filter Photometers

SOV/32-24-7-45/65

were used for the determination of the spectral emission of sodium and potassium. The Photo current was measured by means of a mirror galvanometer with a sensitivity of $2.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ A. The scheme operating with petrol or benzene is also given; in principle it is similar to the one described above, with the difference that the gas purification is carried out differently. The burner suggested by Schuhknecht (Ref 1) was found to be the one best suited for this purpose of several burners tested. The relative measuring error of the determination is quoted to be 3%.

There are 3 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii i Laboratoriya pochvovedeniya Akademii nauk USSR
(Khar'kov Scientific Research Institute of Basic Chemistry and the Laboratory of Soil Science AS, Ukrainian SSR)

Card 2/2

KISILEVSKIY, Ye.I.

Melanoma of the external and middle ear in a 5-year-old child.
(MIRA 16:9)
Vest. otorin. no.1:89-90 '63.

1. Iz Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy bolezney ukha, gorla i
nosa no.36, Khar'kov.
(EAR—CANCER) (CHILDREN—DISEASES) (MELANOMA)

ACC NR: AP7004065

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/67/009/001/0C4570051

AUTHOR: Berlin, A.A.; Cherkashin, M.I.; Kisilitas, E.P.; Kushnerev, M.Ya.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of structural changes in electrical and physical properties of polyphenylacetylene in the course of heat treatment

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 9., no. 1, 1967, 45-51

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolysis, polymer heat effect, polymer structure, electric property, crystallography, phenyl compound, acetylene, conjugated polymer

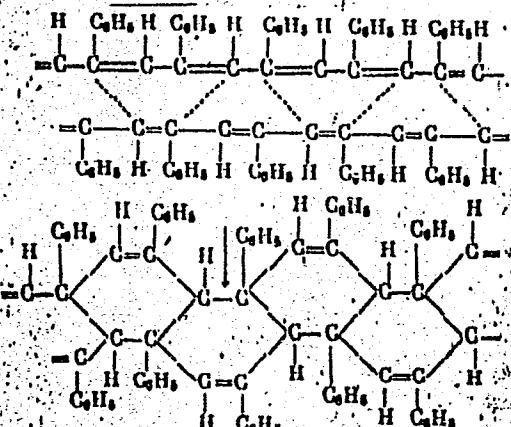
ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of heat treatment at 300–700°C in an inert medium on the morphology, chemical structure, electrical properties, and paramagnetic properties of polyphenylacetylene. The electrical measurements were carried out for pressed pellet specimens at 20–400°C. It was shown that heat treatment causes substantial changes in electrical, paramagnetic, and crystallographic properties. As the heat treatment temperature (HTT) increases from 330 to 700°C, crystallinity and conductivity increase (from 10^{-15} to 10^{-2} mho/cm), activation energy for conduction decreases (from 1.50 ev at HTT = 400°C to 0.19 ev at

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UDC: 678.01:53/54+678.76

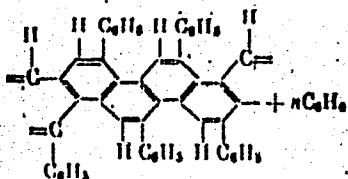
ACC NR: AP7004065

HTT = 700°C), and unpaired spin concentration goes through a maximum at 600°C. In the 600–700°C HTT range, there is a transition from a cubic or pseudocubic lattice to a tetragonal lattice; this transition is accompanied by a sharp change in electrical conductivity (from 10^{-7} to 10^{-2} mho/cm) and paramagnetism. Changes in IR spectra with increasing HTT suggested that three-dimensional network structure formation takes place:



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ACC NR: AP7004065



To determine the effect that the three-dimensional network formation and crystallinity in polyphenylacetylene have on conductivity, the properties of the phenylacetylene-p-diethylbenzene copolymer and the polyphenylacetylene-p-diethylbenzene block copolymer which has a three-dimensional network structure were studied. The crystalline structure was crystalline for the copolymer and amorphous for the block copolymer but both had conductivity of the order of only 10⁻¹⁶ mho/cm. This indicates that crystallinity and a three-dimensional network structure are not sufficient conditions for a high conductivity in conjugated polymers. [SM]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 300ct65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH RFF: 003
ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 3/3

L 8151-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP5027690

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/010/1875/1877

AUTHOR: Berlin, A. A.; Cherkashin, M. I.; Kisilitsa, P. P.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR
(Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Polymerization of beta-iodophenylacetylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 10, 1965, 1875-1877

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, catalytic polymerization, polymer, linear polymer, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: The thermal and catalytic polymerization of beta-iodophenylacetylene were investigated to study the effect of different substituents on the polymerization of acetylenic compounds.⁷ Thermal polymerization at 150°C and catalytic polymerization with triethylaluminum-titanium chloride complexes (optimum 70°C, using $(C_2H_5)_3Al \cdot TiCl_3$, with Al:Ti = 1:1) gave polymers which were stable to atmospheric oxidation at room temperature but which oxidized at 450-500°C, splitting out iodine and forming three-dimensional structures. Diels-Alder reactions, bromination and IR spectral data helped establish that the first stage of this reaction is polymerization at the triple bond to form

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UDC: 542.952+547.362

0902 02/24/2

L 8151-66

ACC NR: AP5027690

paramagnetic linear polymers having a mean molecular weight up to 2100
and a specific conductance at 300 K of 10^{-11} ohm $^{-1}$ cm $^{-1}$. Orig. art.
has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 00/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

jw
Card 2/2

KOLESNIK, M.A. [Kolesnyk, M.A.]; KISILITSYA, P.P. [Kysylytsia, P.P.]

New plastic composition for friction materials. Khim. prom.
[Ukr.] no.4:24-25 O-D'63. (MIRA 17:6)

Kisiliyer, M.I.

YARIN, V.N., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki USSR.; RIVKIN, S.A.;
kand.tekhn.nauk; KORSHUNOV, D.A., inzh.; PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A.; inzh.;
KISILIYER, M.I., inzh.

Using precast reinforced concrete large-block column footings in
constructing the main building of the Simferopol' Hydroelectric
Power Station. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.12:449-453 D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR
(for Yarin),
(Simferopol' Hydroelectric Power Station) (Columns, Concrete)

AUTHORS:

SOV/97-58-12-3/13
Yarin, V.N., Member of ASIA Ukrainian SSR, Professor;
Rivkin, S.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and
Korshunov, D.A., Pereyaslavtsev, N.A. and Kisiliyer,
M.I., Engineers.

TITLE:

Use of Precast Large-Block Reinforced Concrete
Foundations Under Columns of the Main Building of
Simferopol' GRES (Opyt primeneniya sbornykh
krupnoblochnykh zhelezobetonykh fundamentov pod
kolonny glavnogo korpusa Simferopol'skoy GRES).

PERIODICAL:

Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr.12, pp.449-453 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Engineers N.A. Pereyaslavtsev and M.I. Kisilier,
of the Kiyev Branch of Teploelektroprojekt, designed
a new type of precast large-block reinforced concrete
foundation as illustrated in Fig.1. These new
foundation slabs were tested by the Kiyev structural
Engineering Institute (Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy
institut), Kiyev Branch of Teploelektroprojekt and by
Yuzhenergostroy (Engineers I.F. Pishchik, Yu.A. Vol'ters
and S.K. Przhivalgovskiy). The foundation blocks were

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Use of Precast Large-Block Reinforced Concrete Foundations Under
Columns of the Main Building of Simferopol' GRES.

SOV/97-58-12-3/13

designed to carry 500 t positioned centrally; they measure 5.2 x 3.5 m and weigh 15.7 t. The weight of the saddle is 10.6 t. Concrete of mark 300 was used, with reinforcement from hot rolled steel of standard profile mark 25G2S. Fig.2 illustrates the points which were taken into account in testing. The foundations were tested by a load gradually increasing by 0.5-1 kg/cm², up to the breaking limit. Table 1 gives values obtained during testing: Fig. 3 illustrates the character of cracks which appeared, and Fig.4 shows the deformation of the foundation slab. Fig. 5 illustrates the method on which the calculation of the foundation is based: formula for the bending moment of the loaded foundation is presented and explained. The calculation of the foundation for shear stresses is carried out according to NITU 123-55. The following recommendations are given for the construction of precast foundations: the concrete should not be of lower mark than 200; to save steel the size of the saddle should be bigger; account should be taken of the shear stresses, and the necessity for stirrups and

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SOV/97-58-12-3/13

Use of Precast Large-Block Reinforced Concrete Foundations Under
Columns of the Main Building of Simferopol' GRES.

bends obviated; the recess in the foundation housing the beam should have walls not less than 300 mm thick; the reinforcement of the slab should be carried through the whole of its length, as should also the reinforcement of the saddle. The results of the above tests were taken into account in designing the precast large-block reinforced concrete construction under the columns of the Simferopol' GRES (see Fig.6). Assembly was carried out by the Donbassenergostroy of the Ministry of Building of the Ukrainian SSR (Ministerstvo stroitel'stva USSR). The foundations were produced by the "Stroydetal'" factory. Assembly was carried out by cranes BK-403 and BK-405, of 40 t capacity. Assembly of 70 foundation slabs with a total volume of 1066 m³ of reinforced concrete was carried out in 15 days. Table 2 gives values indicating labour requirements. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

KISILIYER, M.I., insh.; PERYASLAVTSEV, N.A.

Stressed precast reinforced concrete girders with tubular asbestos-cement elements. Energ.stroi. no.15:8-12
'59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Simferopol'--Electric power plants)
(Girders)

KALINOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; KISILYER, M.I., inzh.; PIREYASIAVTSEV,
N.A., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete trestles of fuel-feed
arrangements. Energ.stroi. no.15:17-20 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Kiyevskoye oddeleniye instituta "Teploelektroproyekt."
(Precast concrete construction)
(Trestles)

PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A., inzh.; KISILIVER, M.I., inzh.; RIVKIN, S.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; LYSENKO, Ye.F., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete shells for covering the main
housings of thermal electric power plants. Energ. stroi.
no. 33:14-20 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kiyevskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo projekt-
nogo instituta stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (for Pereyaslavtsev
Kisiliyer). 2. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for
Rivkin, Lysenko).

PEREYASLAVTSEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, inzh.; KISILIYER,
Markus Isaakovich, inzh.; ANTONOVA, N.N., inzh., red.

[Instrument for percussion and wing drilling of holes
in reinforced concrete; materials of the Kiev section of
the All-Union State Design Institute "Teploelektroproyekt"]
Instrument dlja udarno-pevorotnogo bureniia otverstii v
zhelezobetone; po materialam Kievskogo otdelenija VPGI
"Teploelektroproyekt." Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 15 p.
(MTRA 18,5)

* Kiyevskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo
proyektnogo instituta stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (for
Pereyaslavtsev). 2. Rukovoditel' stroitel'noy gruppy
Kiyevskogo otdeleniya Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo
proyektnogo instituta stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (for
Kisiliyer).

PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A., inzh.; KISILIVYER, M.I., inzh.; ANTONOVA,
N.N., inzh., red.

[SMP-4 construction and assembly gun] Stroitel'no-
montazhnyi pistolet SMP-4. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964.
15 pp. (MIRA 18:11)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; ORLOVA, L.M.; SAVEL'YEVA, L. ; KISIM, A.V.;
ZARETSKIY, V.I.; VUL'FSON, N.S.; SUVOROV, N. .

Synthesis and study of racemic indolemycin and isoindolemycin
acids. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3:611-614 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze i Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy
AN SSSR. Submitted May 4, 1965.

ZARETSKIY, V.I.; VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZAIKIN, V.G.; KISIN, A.V.; SHKROB, A.M.;
ANTONOV, V.K.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.

Mass spectrometric study of cyclols containing aromatic rings.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.11:2076-2079 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

KHUDOBINA, L.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: LEHEDEVA, T.N.; BOBROVNIK, I.I.;
KISIN, B.A.; CHERNOVA, V.V.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.

Recording reflected transverse and transformed waves. Trudy Inst.
geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:140-171 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Seismic prospecting)

SHCHERBAKOVA, B.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOBROVNIK, I.I.; ISHCHENKO, A.Ya.;
KISIN, B.A.

Using the method of transformed head waves in the southwestern part
of the West Siberian Plain. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib.
otd. AN SSSR no.16:95-112 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(West Siberian Plain--Seismic prospecting)

15(6)

AUTHOR:

Kisin, B. I.

SOV/32-24-11-25/37

TITLE:

The Use of the Combined Piezo Resonator for the Determination
of the Elasticity Modulus and Interior Friction of Solid
Bodies (Ob ispol'zovani sostavnogo p'yezorezonatora dlya
opredeleniya moduley uprugosti i vnutrennego treniya tverdykh
tel)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1400-1403
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The modulus of elasticity E was measured in rectangular or cylindrical bars of a cross-section of about 16 mm^2 and a length of 35-40 mm, whereas for the determination of the rigidity modulus G similar samples, this time 25-30 mm long, were used. The sample for the determination of E was glued with its frontal surface to a quartz bar (Ref 3), whereas the sample for the determination of G was glued to a quartz cylinder the generatrix of which was parallel to the electrical axis X. In this manner a combined resonator was obtained (Sketch). The oscillation frequency depends on the length of the resonator and amounts in the case under review to 60-65

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SOV/32-24-11-25/37

The Use of the Combined Piezo Resonator for the Determination of the Elasticity Modulus and Interior Friction of Solid Bodies

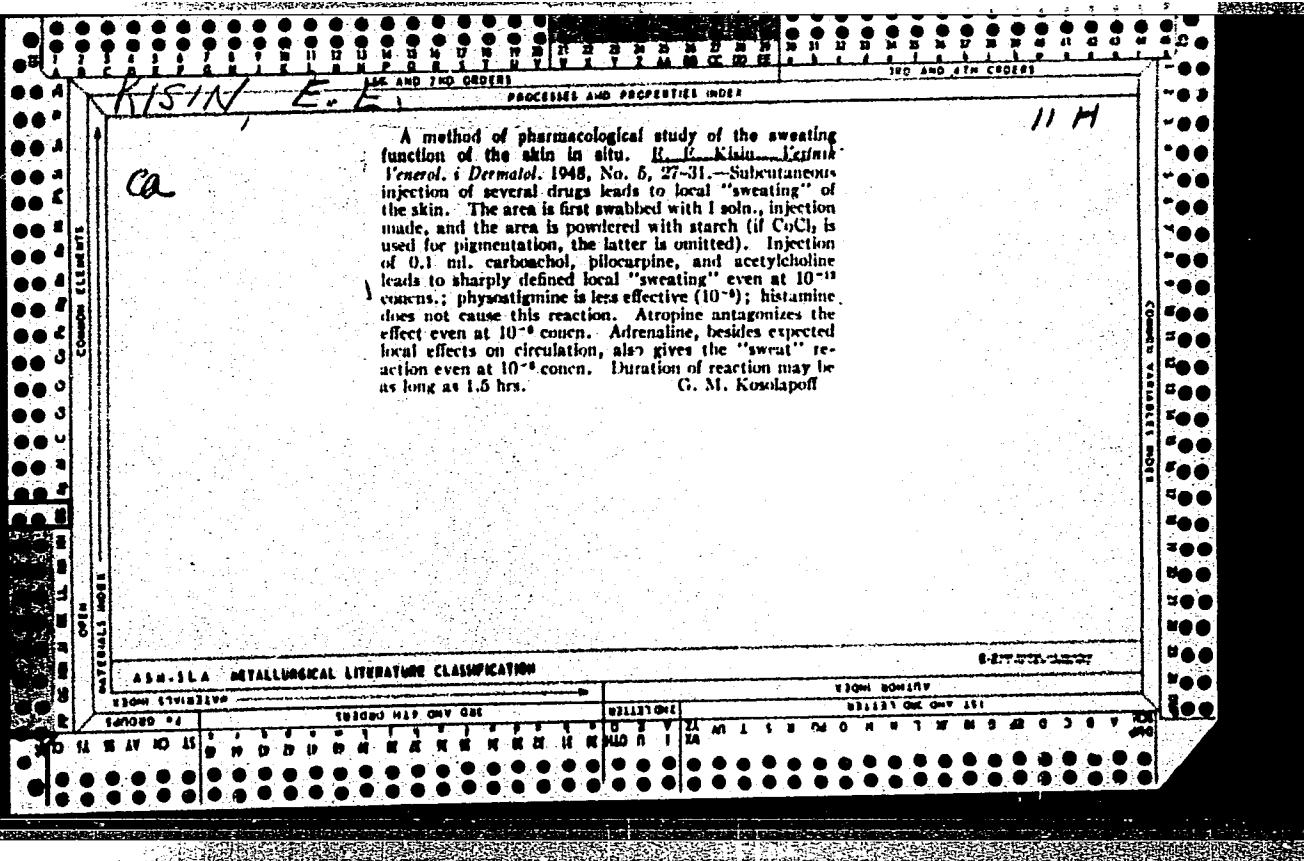
kilo-cycles (lengths of resonators approximately 40 and 30 mm). The frequency of the combined resonator f_0 and that of the quartz resonator f_2 were measured according to the method of "current gradient" (Ref 5). As the masses of quartz m_2 and of the sample m_3 are known, the oscillation frequency f_3 of the sample can be computed: $f_3 = f_0 + \frac{m_2}{m_3} (f_0 - f_2)$. The speed of ultrasonics in the material tested as well as the elasticity modulus can be determined by means of the respective equations. Apart from the above manner of determining the values of f_2 and f_0 also a method of Zacharias (Zakharias) (Ref 6) can be applied. The value of interior friction is computed from the decrement λ according to the equation $\operatorname{tg}\delta = \frac{\lambda}{\pi}$ (Ref 7). There are 3 figures and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

KISIN, B.M.

ANTSELIOVICH, Yefin Asmylovich, professor; DUKOV, V.M., redaktor;
KISIN, B.M., redaktor; HYBIN, I.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Galileo Galilei; elements of physical] Galileo Galilei; elementy
fiziki. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosve-
shcheniya RSFSR, 1955. 98 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Galilei, Galileo, 1564-1642) (Physics)



KISIN, E.E.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Cholinergic Drug T-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71649
Author : Kisin, E.E.
Inst :
Title : The Study of Pilocarpine and Acetylcholine Effect on Perspiration of A Section of a Skin of the
Orig Pub : Biul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 7, 39-41

Abstract : Pilocarpine and acetylcholine were injected intradermally in 0.1 ml in 0.1 percent solution doses into 25 patients. The observed part of the skin was painted with Iodine and sprinkled with starch; the functioning of sweat glands was judged by the number of black spots formed. It was found that the loss of feeling in the skin part was accompanied by absence of perspiration. With the return of sensitivity the perspiration was reestablished.

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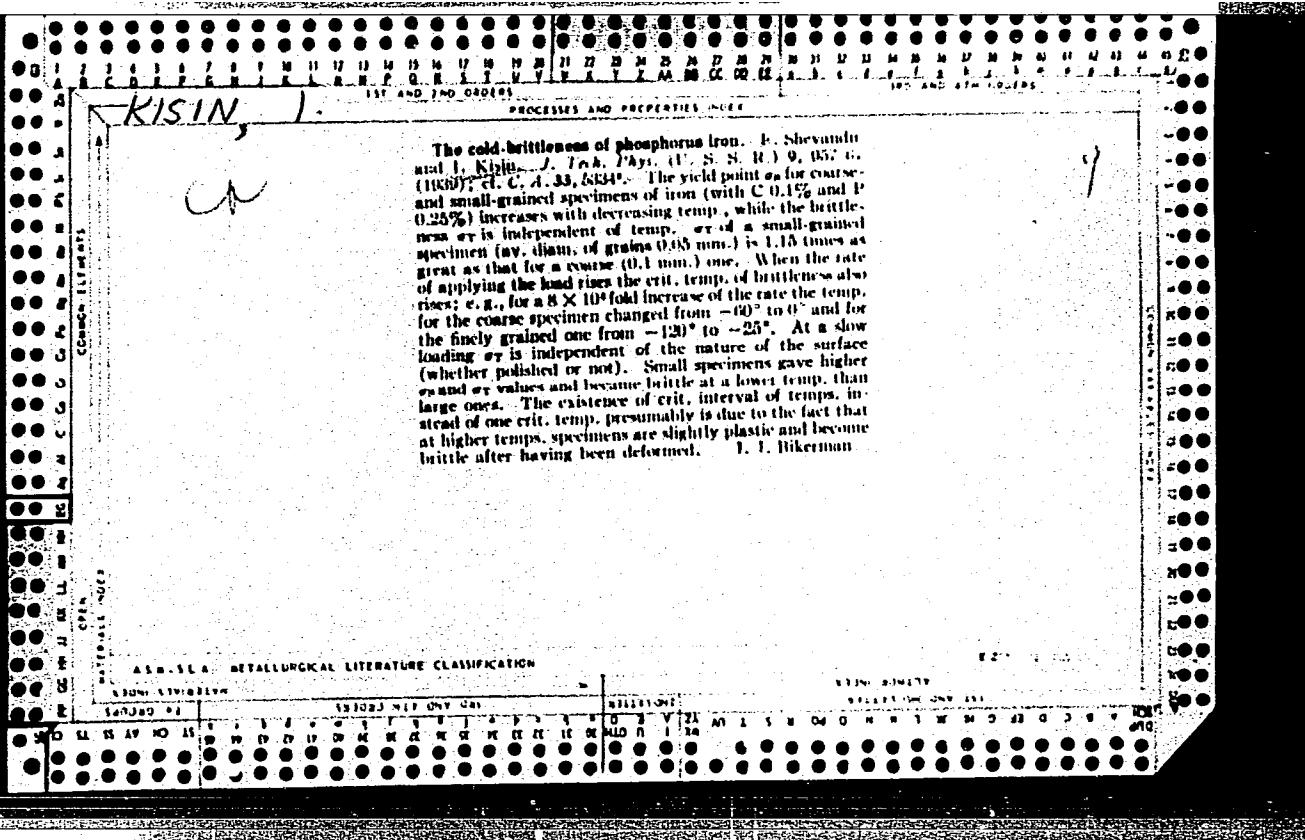
CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820012-7

KISIN, I.G.; KAZINTSEV, Ye.A.; PANTELEYEV, I.Ya., otv. red.

[Eastern Ciscaucasian artesian basin] Vostochno-Predkavkazskii artezianskii bassein. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820012-7"



KISELEV, G.A., inzhener; KISIN, I.L., inzhener.

Effect of the coating on the durability of parts operating under
impact dynamic stress. Trudy MVTU no.66:60-69 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Protective coatings) (Metals--Finishing)

25(1)

SOV/117-59-3-14/37

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, V.V., and Kisim, I.L., Engineers

TITLE: Experience in the Pressure Die-Casting of Aluminum Alloy Engine Cylinders (Opyt lit'ya pod davleniyem tsilindrov dvigateley iz alyuminiyevogo splava)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 3, pp 22 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The information concerns a new mold (Figure 1) designed for diecasting motorcycle engine cylinders of aluminum alloy in a "Pollak-2255" pressure die-casting machine. The mold design was improved by means of the described location of air ducts and adjusted diameter of the pouring gates. The best composition of aluminum alloy for the purpose is: silicon 9 - 11%, nickel 1 - 1.2%, copper 0.6 - 9%, magnesium 0.3 - 0.5%, aluminum the rest. The optimum pouring temperature of the metal is 620 - 650°C, the temperature of the mold 200 - 250°C, and the pressure in the accumulator not below 110 atm. Annealing is necessary to prevent changes in the

Card 1/2

SOV/117-59-3-14/37

Experience in the Pressure Die-Casting of Aluminum Alloy Engine Cylinders

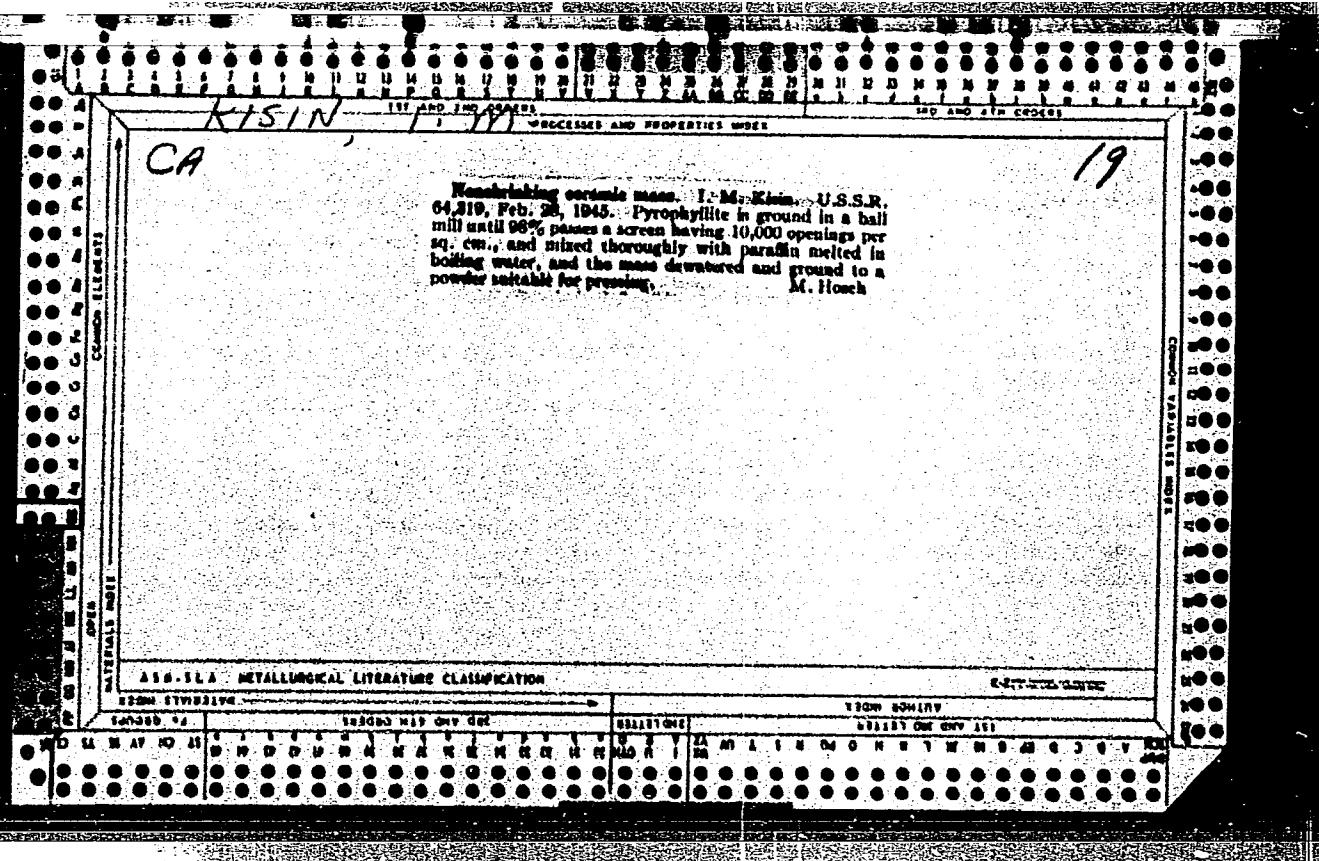
dimensions of the cylinders in operation. The optimum heat treatment consists in heating to 350-380°, soaking in this temperature for 3 hours, and cooling in air. The conclusion is made that the quality of the first trial batch of cylinders proves the method suitable for range production of motorcycle cylinders of aluminum alloy with subsequent chrome plating of the work surface. It raises the output, cuts the production costs, reduces the weight and increases the efficiency of the engine. There are 2 photos and 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

KISIN, I., inzh.; DURIKOV, V., inzh.

Zinc plating is done by automats. Okhr. truda i sots.strakh.
no.3:76-77 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Zinc plating)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820012-7

Kisin, I.M.

KISIN, I.M.; TERTIROV, A.A.

Characteristics of the distribution of atmospheric precipitation
over the territory of Daghestan. Uch. zap. AGU no.1:55-65 '57.
(Daghestan--Precipitation (Meteorology)) (MIRA 10:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820012-7"

KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.

Hydrochemical conditions of the Sulak and Samur Rivers and dis-
charge of dissolved substances in their waters. Uch.zap.AGU
no.2:49-56 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Sulak River--Hydrology) (Samur River--Hydrology)

AUTHORS: Tsomaya, V. Sh., Kisim, I. M.

SOV/50-58-8-9/18

TITLE: Some Results of Glaciological Work at the Glaciers Addala-Shukhgeli in Dagestan (Nekotoryye rezul'taty gleyatsiologicheskikh rabot na lednikakh Addala-Shukhgeli v Dagestane)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 40-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The glaciers of Dagestan represent river sources and a constant water supply. This shows that the investigations of these glaciers is interesting from the practical as well as from the scientific point of view. The mountain Addala-Shukhgeli-Meer is the highest peak of the Bogos chain (Bogoskiy khrebet) in Dagestan. The glaciers are on the northern slope of the mountain: the southern (S) (Yuzhnyy), and the southeastern (SE) (Yugo-Vostochnyy) one (Refs 1, 2). An expedition of the UGMS of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR carried out work here in the summer 1957. Stationary glaciological, hydrological, and actinometrical observation points were constructed in order to explain various problems. Furthermore photographs were taken of the glacier snouts and of the transversal- and longitudinal profiles of the surface. Compared to the data of 1932 the following changes had taken place: a) The glaciers S and SE are

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SOV/50-58-8-9/18

Some Results of Glaciological Work at the Glaciers Addala-Shukhgeli in Dagestan

separated now. The snout of the SE glacier was reduced by 440 m. Thus the annual reduction amounts to 25 - 26 m. In consequence of the rapid reduction dead ice is formed on the right bank of the trough. The ice is covered by a thick layer of moraine material. The glacier S was reduced by only 88 m. An adjacent glacier Belengi was reduced by 290 m within this interval. Furthermore a characteristic of the weather and its influence on the glacier reduction is given. Figure 1 shows the glacier outlines in their development. Table 1 gives the corresponding data. The discharge coefficient ($\frac{Q}{x+h}$) - 0,962 does not differ considerably from the other glacier discharges of Central Asia (Srednyaya Aziya) and the Caucasus (Kavkaz). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 references, which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

BUDAGOV, B.A., KISIN, I.M.

Present-day glaciation of the eastern part of the Caucasus lying
in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. and Daghestan A.S.S.R. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR
14 no. 8:623-627 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

I. Institut geografii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR
M.M. Aliyevym.
(Caucasus--Glaciers)

KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.

Some special hydrographic characteristics of the rivers of
Daghestan. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 14 no.9:701-705 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

I. Upravleniye Gidrometsluzhby. Predstavлено академиком AN AzerSSR
M.A.Kashkayem.
(Daghestan--Water supply)

VELIYEV, N.A.; KISIN, I.M.

Some characteristics of snow cover in the Dzhurmud basin
[in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR
14 no.11:863-867 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut geografii AN AzerSSR.
(Dzhurmud Valley--Snow)

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.;
KASHKAY, M.A., akademik, red.:

[Physical geography of the Dagestan A.S.S.R.] Fizicheskaya
geografiia Dagestanskoi ASSR. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 248 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Dagestan--Physical geography)

KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.

Characteristics of the temperature conditions of Daghestan
rivers. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.geol.-georg.nauk no.1:119-134
'59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Daghestan--Rivers--Temperature)

KISIN, I. M.

3(7)
AUTHOR:

Khmaladze, G. N.

SOV/50-59-4 20/21

TITLE:

Snow Surveys in the Mountains of the Caucasus
(O snegos-yemkakh v gorakh Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the resolutions of the Vtoroye Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po izucheniyu snezhnogo pokrova v gorakh (Second All-Union Conference on the Study of the Snow Cover in the Mountains), which took place in Tbilisi in October 1956, meetings of snow surveyors were alternately provided for in Tbilisi, Baku and Yerevan. According to these resolutions, the Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (TNIGMI) (Tbilisi Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute) organized such a meeting in 1957. On December 18-20, 1958, such a meeting was organized by the TNIGMI in Yerevan. Besides experts of the UGMS (Hydrometeorological Service Administration), also representatives of the Akademiya nauk of Armyanskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences of the Armyanskaya SSR), of the Armgidep and the Geograficheskoye obshchestvo Armyanskoy SSR (Geographic Society of the Armyanskaya SSR), attended this meeting. An exhibition of the works by the snow-surveying squads

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Snow Surveys in the Mountains of the Caucasus

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of the UGMS of the 3 Transcaucasian Republics was installed in the meeting room. At the end of the meeting, a short film entitled "Snow Surveys in the Mountains" was shown. The film was made by I. Kisim and Sh. Agayev, co-workers of the UGMS of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR, under the direction of V. S. Vlasova. G. N. Khmaladze, Chief of the Department of Hydrological Investigations and Forecasts, opened the meeting with a report of information. He spoke on the state of snow surveying and glacier research work to be carried out in 1959 by the UGMS and TNIGMI. Reports were then delivered by the directors and experts of the UGMS of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR (Sh. Agayev), of the Armyanskaya SSR (A. Pogosyan) and of the Gruzinskaya SSR (V. Palavandishvili). They reported on the state of the indoor service and field work for snow surveys in the mountains, on investigations of snow avalanches and glaciers, as well as on observations in 1958 of the snow cover in the mountains. -I. Kisim reported on glacier investigations in the mountains of Azerbaydzhan and Dagestan. -V. Sh. Tsomaya put forward the results of investigations on the correlation between route snow surveys and stationary observations, as well as formulas for the calculation of water reserves in snow according to the quantity of precipitations

Card 2/3

Snow Surveys in the Mountains of the Caucasus

SOV/50-59-4- 1/21

in winter measured with the rain gauge. He reported on the state of glacier investigations in the Caucasus. G. N. Khmaladze reported on the work of the TNIGMI on the subject of snow avalanches, and gave a survey of avalanche slips in the various regions of the Great and Little Caucasus from 1933 to 1955.- A. A. Pogosyan reported on his determination of the water reserves in snow at an altitude of 1800-2400 m.

Card 3/3

3(7)

SOV/50-59-5-6/22

AUTHORS:

Tsomaya, V. Sh., Kisin, I. M.

TITLE:

Retrogression of Glaciers in the Central and East Caucasus During
the Last 90 - 100 Years (Ob otstupanii lednikov Tsentral'nogo
i Vostochnogo Kavkaza za posledniye 90 - 100 let)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 32 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present glaciers of the Caucasus are in the regressive phase of their evolution. The character of retrogression is investigated here following the example of the tongues of the Kazbegi Glacier, the glacier of the Bogos Mountain Range, and the Bazar-dyuzi Glacier. Stationary and expeditionary investigations on glaciology were carried out there from 1951 to 1958. Data for the time from 1860 up to date are put forward here. They show that since the last maximum ice formation in the Caucasus most glaciers have been retreating continuously. Total retrogression is 350 - 530 m, the maximum and minimum for individual glaciers amounting to 1065 and 220 m, respectively. Annual average retrogression is 4-7 m a year, the maximum 15 - 22 m a year. Retrogression is irregular. Two stages of retrogression can be distinguished: from 1860 - 1920 with 6 - 7 m/year, and from 1920 -

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Retrogression of Glaciers in the Central and East
Caucasus During the Last 90 - 100 Years

SOV/50-59-5-6/22

1958 with 20 - 25 m/year. The Gergeti and the South-east Glaciers have high retrogression speeds (20-25 m/year). In 1954, the speed was even 34 m/year. An analysis of the data shows that at present the retrogression of glaciers is primarily caused by the melting of ice. Under present conditions, the thickness of ice and the degree of impurity by moraines on the surface of the glacier tongues are the main factors influencing the retrogression of glaciers. The thicker the ice and the higher the impurity of the tongues are, the smaller is the annual average speed of retrogression of glaciers. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 13 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

BUDAGOV, B.A.; KISIN, I.M.

Recession of some glaciers in the Eastern Caucasus. Dokl. AN
Azerb. SSR 5 no.5:401-405 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Caucasus-Glaciers)

3 (7)

AUTHORS:

Vlasova, S. V., Kisin, I. M.

SOV/50-59-8-10/19

TITLE:

Experience in the Application of Filming in Aerial Surveying
of the Snow Cover (Opyt primeneniya kinos"yemki pri aviarazvedke
snezhnogo pokrova)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i hidrologiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Every year since 1951, before the spring floods, the UGMS of the Azerbaijani SSR has carried out an aerial surveying of the snow cover in the mountain regions of the basin of the river Kura and the left-hand tributaries of the river Araks. This survey is to procure the required data for the hydro-forecasts on the surfaces covered by snow, the degree of covering, and the character of stratification of the snow cover. Particularly difficult is the determination of the degree of covering in % according to the scale recommended in the "Methodical Instructions of the GUGMS", Nr 6, 1950, as well as the ascertainment of the stratification character of the snow cover and its lower boundary. In February 1958, the first filmings of the snow cover were made. The flight was carried out along the slope, and—when possible—also perpendicularly to the slope. Vertical photography was used over slowly rising slopes and

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Experiments in the Application of Filming in Aerial Surveying of the Snow Cover SOV/50-59-8-10/19

platformlike elevations, while oblique air photography was used over steep and high slopes of mountains. Individual characteristic sections were photographed by means of telephoto. Filming is cheaper than photographing with the air camera, and needs no particular identification. Already on the following day, the film could be seen by all experts interested. The individual panoramas are then copied on photopaper, and the characteristic sections make it possible to determine the degree of covering. For this purpose, a net is plotted on the photo, and the squares covered by snow are counted. The first experiment of the use of filming in the aerial survey of the snow cover proved the efficiency of this procedure. It is planned to set up particular metallic stadia in the characteristic sections of the basins in summer. This will make it possible to determine the height of the snow cover.

Card 2/2

BUDAGOV, B.A., KISIN, I.M.

Modern glaciation on Bazaar-Dyuzi. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR
16 no.1:29-33 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institu geografii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstav-
leno akad. AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh. F. Mekhtiyevym.
(Bazar-Dyuzi, Mount--Glaciers)

KISIN, I.M.

A survey of present glaciation in the northeastern part of the
Greater Caucasus. Trudy Tbil. NIGMI no.7:141-150 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Caucasus—Glaciers)

KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.

Murkar glacier plunges into a valley. Priroda 50 no. 2:66-67
F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskaya sluzhba AzerSSR, Baku.
(Caucasus--Glaciers)

TSOMAYA, V.Sh.; KISIN, I.M.

Relationship between glacier ablation and the amount of moraine materials on their surface. Trudy Tbil.NIGMI no.8:63-67 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Caucasus--Glaciers)

KISIN, I.M.

Glaciers of the eastern Caucasus. Trudy Tbil.NIGMI no.9,123-130
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Azerbaydzhanskoy
SSR.
(Caucasus--Glaciers)

TSOMAYA, V.Sh.; KISIN, I.M.

Characteristics of the formation of the flow of glacier-fed rivers
in the eastern Caucasus. Sbor. rab. po gidrol. no.2:137-143 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy
institut i Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby AzerSSR.
(Bogos Range—Runoff)

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BABAYEV, A.D.; KONDRAKHOV, V.D.;
PAZUKHIN, P.N., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Rivers of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Reki Dagestanskoi ASSR.
[By] K.K.Giul' i dr. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Daghestan—Rivers)

TSOMAYA, V.Sh.; KISIN, I.M.

Deglaciation in the Caucasus. Uch.zap. AGU. Geol.-geog.ser.
no.6:41-49 '59. (MIRA 15:9)
(Caucasus—Glaciers)

KISIN, I.M.; GASANOV, M.M.; VELIYEV, N.A.

Alimentation of glaciers in the eastern Caucasus. Uch.
zap. AGU. Ser. geol. geog. nauk no.1:63-67 '61.

(MIRA 16:8)

S/169/63/000/001/025/062
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Keyrimov, Sh.B., Kisin, I.M. and Afayev, Sh.M.

TITLE: Particulars of the distribution of atmospheric deposits in the basin of River Kishchay, according to precipitation-meter data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 45, abstract 1B241 (Uch. zap. Azerb. Un-t. Geol.-geogr. ser., 1962, no. 1, 71-78 (Azerb.: summary in Rus.))

TEXT: To study the snow cover and atmospheric precipitation, snow-measuring traverses were undertaken in 1958 in the River Kishchay basin, situated on the southern slope of the Main Caucasian Ridge. Six precipitation meters were also established, and the amounts of deposits falling in the lower part of the basin were determined at rainfall-measuring points between Nukha and Station Dam-archik. From these investigations it appears that the change from increasing precipitation with altitude of the locality to decreasing precipitation occurs, in this region, at a height of 2500 - 2600 m.

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Particulars of the distribution ...

S/169/63/000/001/025/062
D263/D307

The zone of maximum precipitation during all seasons and taken annually is between altitudes of 2500 and 2600 m. The most intense increase in the precipitation occurs mainly in the summer and autumn (mean gradient of the increase of precipitation with height reaches 3 - 4 mm per 100 m). In winter and spring the gradients are less pronounced, being 1 - 2 mm per 100 m. Above 2600 m, the gradients of decreasing precipitation are 3 - 5 mm per 100 m during the summer and autumn months. The mean annual gradient of increasing precipitation was 15 - 18 mm for 1959-1960, while for individual mountain zones this value varied from 0 to 40 mm per 100 m. At heights between 2800 and 3000 m, above the height at which the increase-to-decrease change occurred, the decrease of precipitation was 5 mm for every 100 m of altitude. (Author's summary).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

AGALAROV, M.S.; KISIN, I.M.

Ground water runoff on the territory of the Kirovabad-Kazakh Massif
in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog. nauk
i nefti no.4:105-116 '63. (MIRA 1714)

AGAYEV, Sh.M.; KISIN, I.M.

Water equivalent of the snow cover of Azerbaijan and its role
in the flow of rivers. Trudy TbilNIGMI no.13:67-71. '63.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Azerbaydzhanskoy
SSR.

KISIN, I.M.; STEPANOV, I.N.

Amount of solid mineral particles in glaciers of the Caucasus. Dokl.
AN SSSR 137 no.5:1195-1197 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Upravleniye gidrometstuzhby AzerSSR. Predstavлено академиком
N.M.Strakhovym. (Caucasus—Glaciers)

KISTIN, I. E.

Effects of cardiac denervation on sensitivity to cardiac glycosides. I. E. Kistin (I. P. Pavlov 1st Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Ross Akad Tchekistov* 19, N° 7, p. 117.

Vagotomy produced no essential change in sensitivity of cat hearts to digitalis glycosides. After 10 days of bilateral vagotomy, the sensitivity of the heart to digitalis was increased. At 10 days after bilateral vagotomy, the sensitivity of the heart to the left coronary nerve, sensitivity to strychnine, and sensitivity to 0.06 mg./ml. had increased by 15%. The increase measured in terms of the min. dose causing an average of systolic disturbance. *[Signature]*

Chair of Pharmacology

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/6 Physiology June 59

2480. EFFECTS OF PAPAVERINE AND DIBAZOLE ON THE CORONARY BLOOD FLOW (Russian text) - Kisin I. E. Inst. of Pharmacol. and Chemother., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow, USSR - BYULL. EKSPER. BIOL. I MED. 1958, 45/6 (69-72) Graphs 2 Tables 2

The effects of papaverine and dibazole (2-benzylbenzimidazole) on the coronary blood flow were studied in acute experiments on cats anaesthetized with pentobarbital and receiving artificial respiration. A method which allowed determination of the volume velocity of blood outflow from the coronary sinus was employed. Papaverine provoked a pronounced increase of the coronary blood flow. Dibazole, on the other hand, caused only insignificant and temporary increase. When papaverine was administered after dibazole, its effect on the coronary blood vessels was enhanced. Thus, combined administration of papaverine and dibazole mutually reinforces their effects.

(III, 18)

KISIN, I. Ye.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The effect on coronary circulation of
certain pharmacological substances used in treating stenocardia". Moscow, 1959.

9 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 117)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Method for determining myocardial oxygen requirements with the aid
of E. M. Kreps' oxymeter. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 47 no.3:117-119
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR V.V. Zkusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR,
Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.
(MYOCARDIUM, metab.)
oxygen requirement, determ. with E. M. Kreps' oxymeter (Rus))

KISIN, I.Ye.

A method for measuring the minute volume of the heart. Biul.eksp.
biol.i med. 47 no.8:116-118 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Pred-
stavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.
(HEART physiol.)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Effect of papaverine, euphylline and dibazol on coronary circulation rate, on cardiac oxygen requirement and on cardiac function. Biul. eksp.biol.i med. 48 no.12:61-65 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Zakssov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakssovym.
(HEART pharmacol.)
(PAPAVERINE pharmacol.)
(AMINOPHYLLINE pharmacol.)
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS pharmacol.)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Effect of sodium salicylate on the coronary circulation. Farm.i
toks. 23 no.3:254-256 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii
AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY VESSELS) (SODIUM SALICYLATE)

KISIN, I.Ye.; TSATUROV, V.L.

Pump flow meter for the registration of blood flow volume velocity.
Biul. aksp. i biol. med. 50 no. 8:118-120 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR i iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR V. N. Chernigovskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Effect of some pharmacological preparations used for the treatment
of stenocardia on coronary circulation. Uch.zap.Inst.farm.i
khimioter.AMN SSSR no.2:48-92 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR, prof. V.V.Zakusov).

(CORONARY VESSELS)
(DRUGS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KAVERINA, N.V.; KISIN, I.Ye.

Methods for studying coronary circulation. Uch.zap.Inst.farm.i
khimioter.AMN SSSR no.2:27-47 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystv."chlen AMN
SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov).

(CORONARY VESSELS)

KISIN, I.Ya. (Moskva)

Methods for studying the volume velocity of the coronary blood flow, oxygen consumption by the heart, and cardiac activity. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5 no.4:72-77 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY VESSELS) (BLOOD-OXYGEN CONTENT)
(HEART)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Effect of dinitrophenol and potassium cyanide on the minute volume
of the coronary blood flow and cardiac oxygen absorption. Farm. toks.
24 no.3:297-300 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii
AMN SSSR.

(POTASSIUM CYANIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PHENOLS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION)
(OXYGEN IN THE BODY)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Relationship between changes in the minute volume of coronary circulation and cardiac oxygen requirement under the influence of adrenaline, noradrenaline, ephedrine and phenamine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.10:67-71 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusovym.
(BLOOD CIRCULATION) (OXYGEN IN THE BODY)
(SYMPATHOMIMETICS)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Mechanism of the effect of papaverine on the coronary circulation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.1:69-73 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zkusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zkusovym.

(PAPAVERINE)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Methodology of detection and experimental evaluation of pharmacological substances acting on the coronary circulation. Farm. i toks. 25 no.4:490-494 Jl-Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

1, Laboratoriya chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.

KISIN, I.Ye.; SINITSYN, L.N.

Prevention of disorders in the myocardial blood supply caused by stimulation of the cerebral cortex by pharmacological agents. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.1:18-23 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(DRUGS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KAVERINA, N.V.; KISIN, I.Ye.

"Coronary vasodilators" by R. Charlier. Reviewed by N.V. Kaverina,
I.E. Kisin. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.1:87-88 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(CORONARY VESSELS) (VASODILATORS)
(CHARLIER, R.)

BUYANOV, V.V.; KISIN, I.Ye.

Effect of ephyllin, papaverine, nitroglycerin and chloracimine on the tone of the coronary vessels and oxygen absorption by the myocardium under conditions of heart isolation by Langendorff's method. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.1:36-40 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY VESSELS) (HEART) (ABSORPTION (PHYSIOLOGY))
(DRUGS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KISIN, I.Ye; BUYANOV, V.V.

Effect of adrenaline, ephedrine, and phenamine on the tonus
of the coronary vessels and myocardial oxygen absorption in a
heart isolated by the Langendorf method. Biul. eksp. biol. i
med. 55 no.2:68-72 F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz laboratorii chastnoy farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i
khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(CORONARY VESSELS) (HEART-MUSCLE)
(PHARMACOLOGY) (RESPIRATION)

KISIN, I. Ye.

Role of changes in cardiac energetics in the coronarydilating effect of papaverine and euphyllin. Uch. zap. Inst. farm. i khimioter. AMN SSSR 3:278-291'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Department of Pharmacology (Head - Prof. V.V. Zakusov, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences) of the Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences.

(PAPAVERINE) (AMINOPHYLLINE)

KISIN, I.Ye.

Effect of papaverine, euphyllin and adrenaline on oxidative phosphorylation and the creatine phosphate content of the myocardium. Farm. i toks. 26 no.2:197-201 Mr-Ap '63.

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